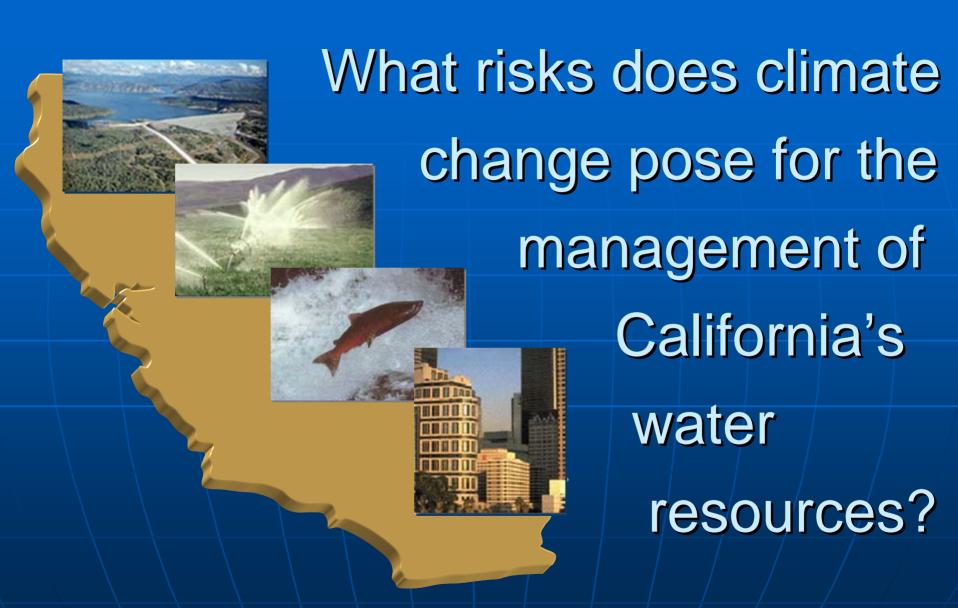
# Overview of Climate Change Modeling Work at DWR

BDCP Steering Committee
July 25, 2008
Francis Chung, Ph.D.





## GOALS

Provide qualitative and quantitative estimates of impacts and likelihoods of climate change on California's water resources

Provide information that is relevant to water resources decision makers

#### **Building Coalitions**



Our new friends at **UC Irvine** 



**SCRIPPS Institute** of Oceanography



U.S. Geological Survey



Lawrence Livermore Lab



Santa Clara University



Lawrence Berkeley Lab



**UC Davis** 

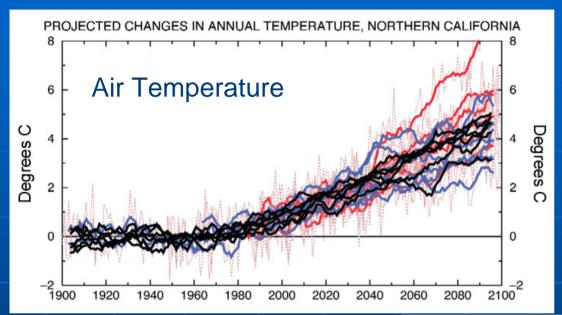


California Energy Commission

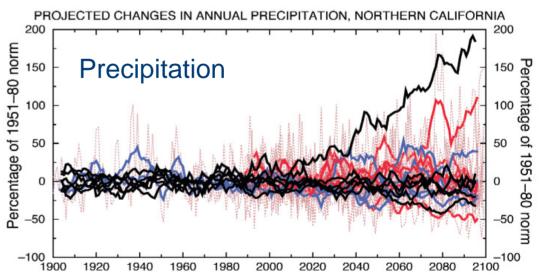


**UC Berkeley** 

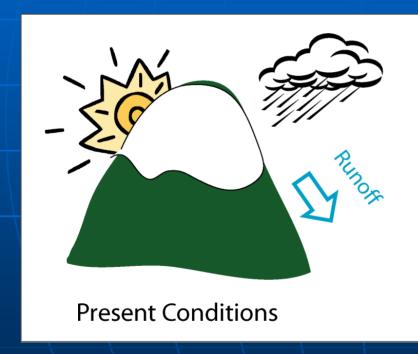
#### Climate Projections for California

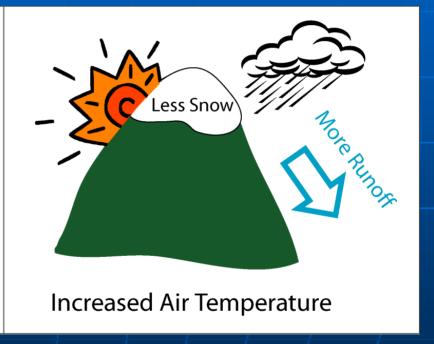


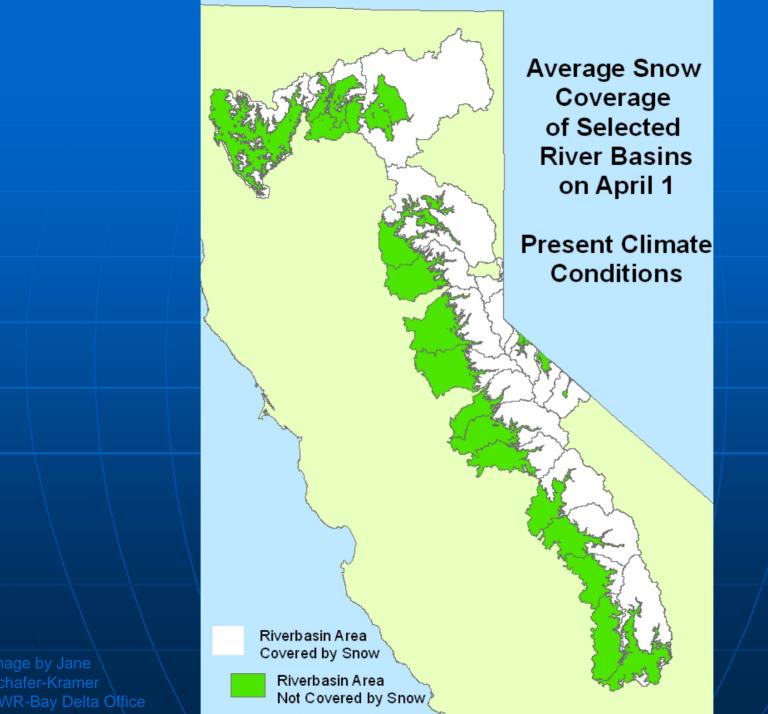
Based on IPCC Scenarios From Dettinger, 2005

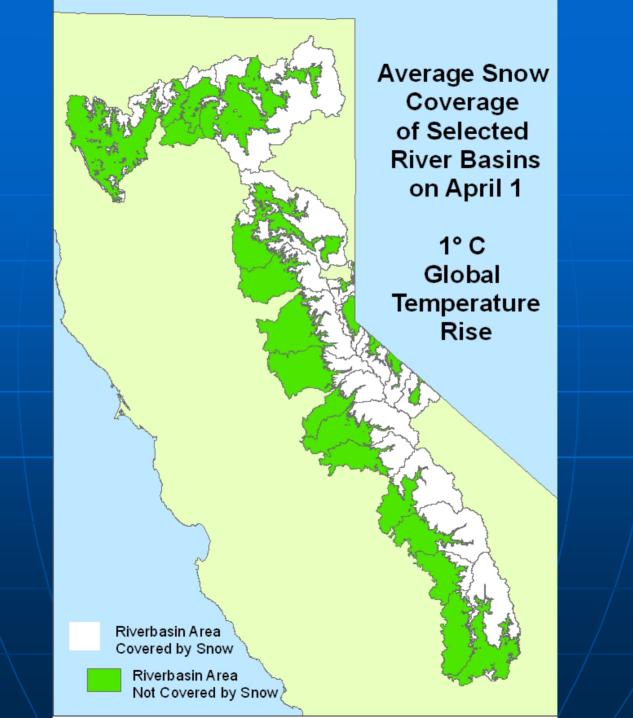


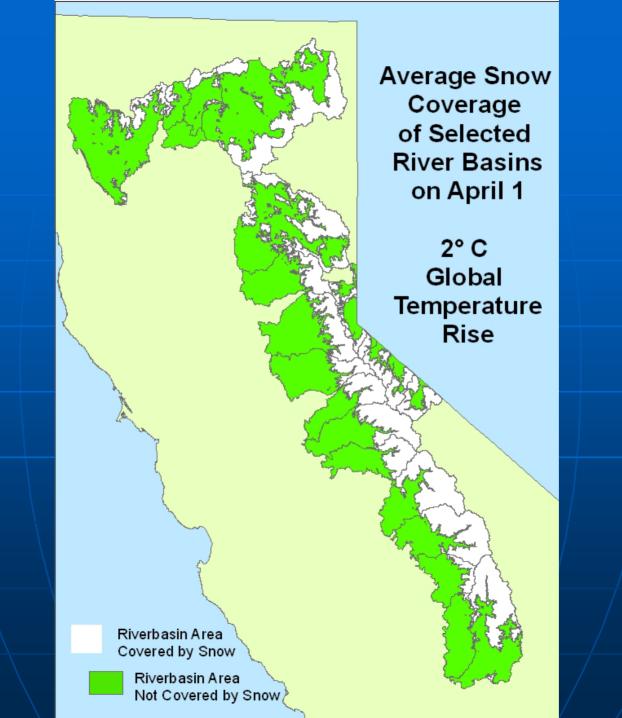
#### **Less Snow and Melts Sooner**

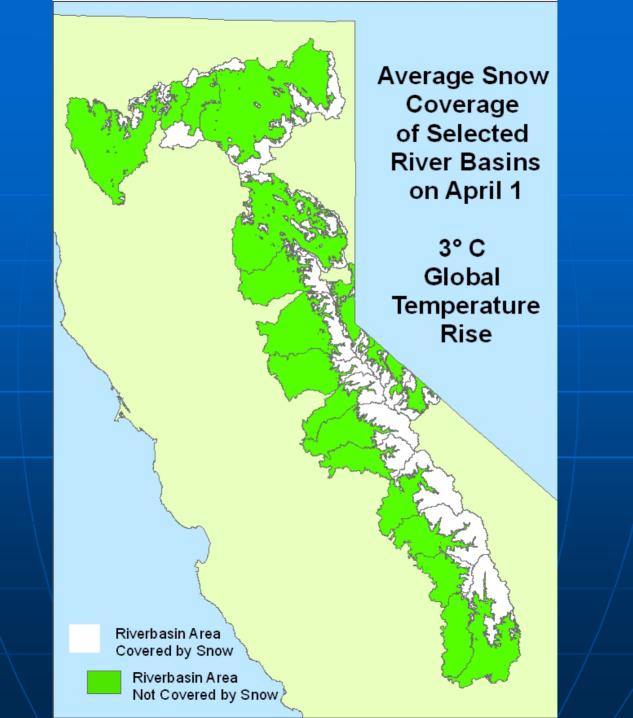


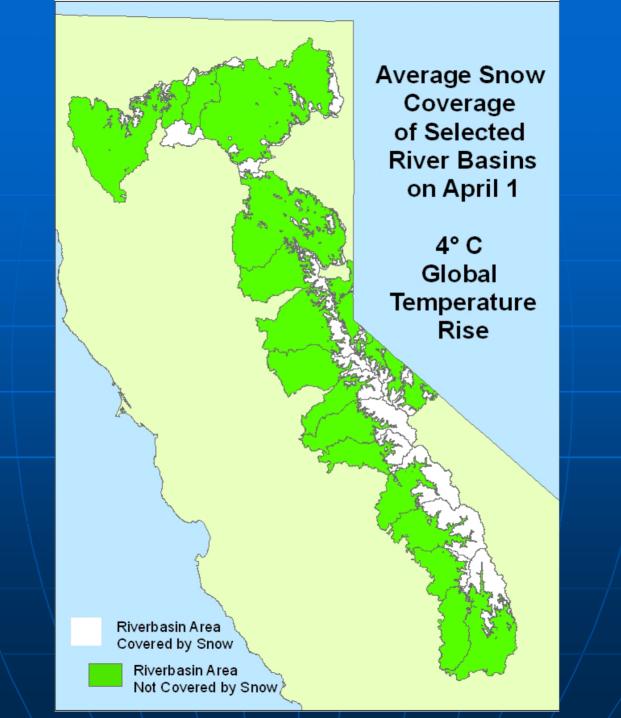




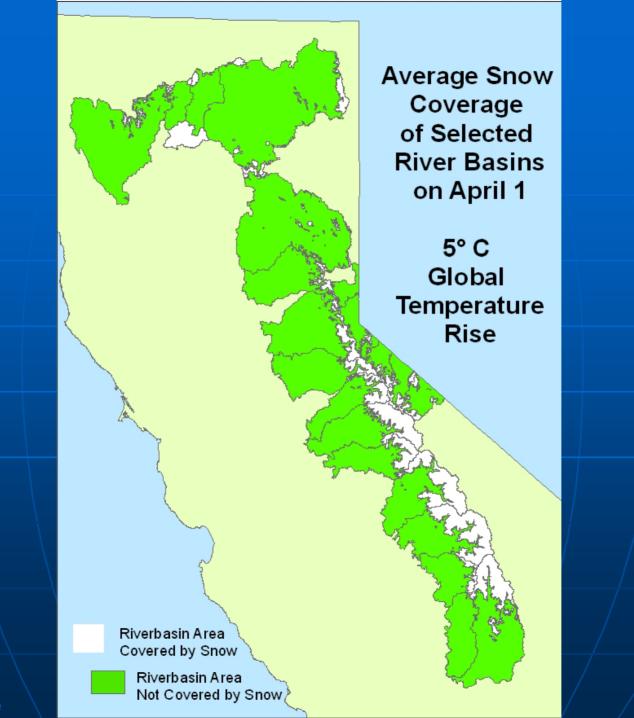








Schafer-Kramer

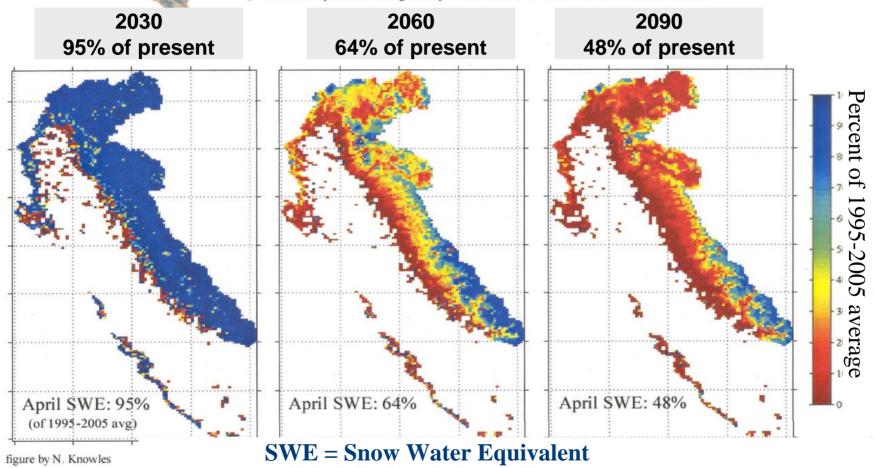


#### **Snowpack Changes**

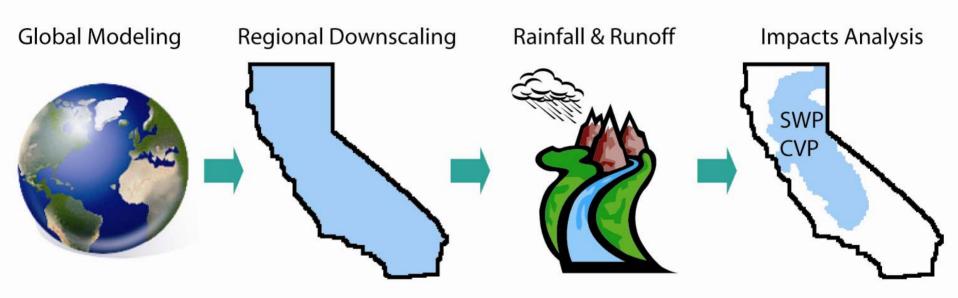


Evolution of Average Annual Snow Water Equivalent as a Percentage of Average 1995-2005 Values

(effect of temperature changes only: historical P, baseline T from WY 1965-1987)



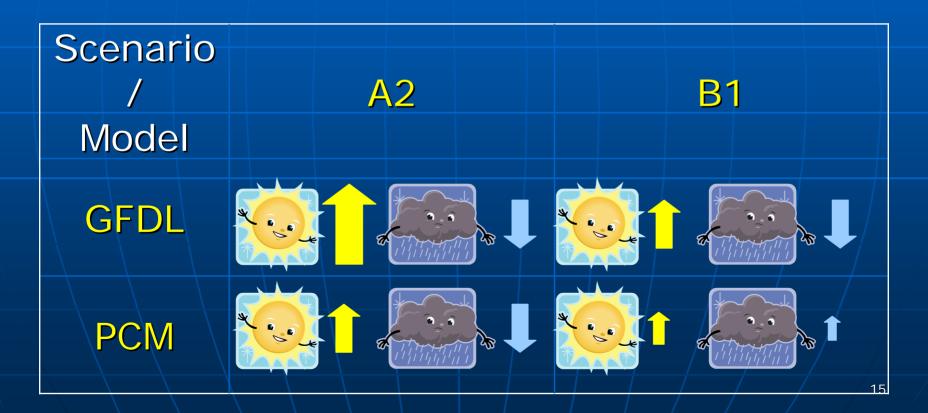
#### GCM Scenario-based Impact Assessment Methodology



#### 2006 Impacts Assessment

In response to Executive Order S-3-05

2 GHG emissions scenarios x 2 GCM models



## Implications of Rising Sea Level for the Delta

Four?

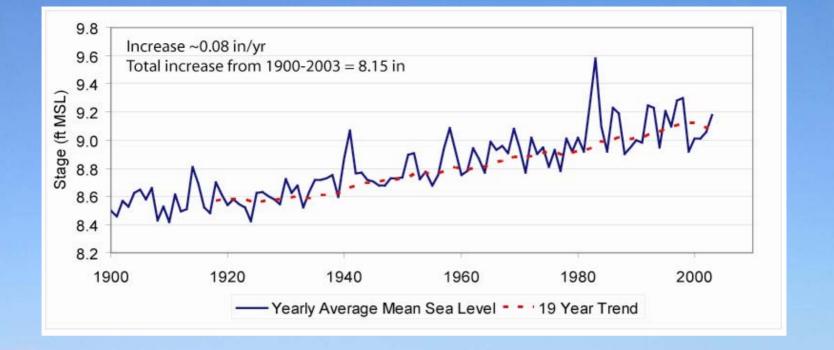
Two?
One?

Increasing threat of

- salinity intrusion
- •flood
- •levee failure
- inundation
- habitatchanges/loss

#### San Francisco Bay and Delta







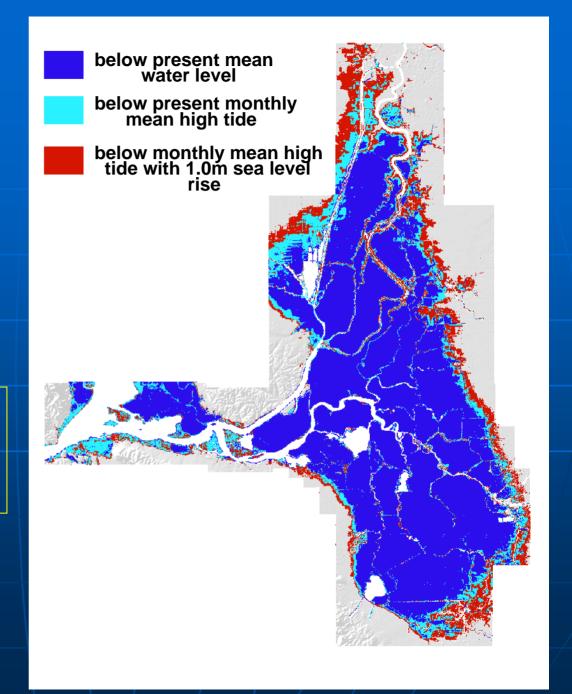
## Vulnerability of The Delta

About 300 km<sup>2</sup> newly at risk of monthly inundation under a 1.0 m sea level rise are shown in red.

Most of these areas are currently protected by levees. They would be inundated only if those levees fail or are overtopped.

From Noah Knowles, U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park, CA

Results should be considered preliminary



#### **More Coastal Erosion**





#### **Analysis Process**

Global Modeling



**GFDL** or PCM

Air Temperature Precipitation **Humidity** Radiation

Regional Downscaling



VIC

Streamflow Snowpack Snow melt Soil Moisture **SWP & CVP** Operations



**CALSIM** 

Reservoir Ops Deliveries Storage **Delta Outflow** 

**Delta Flow &** Water Quality



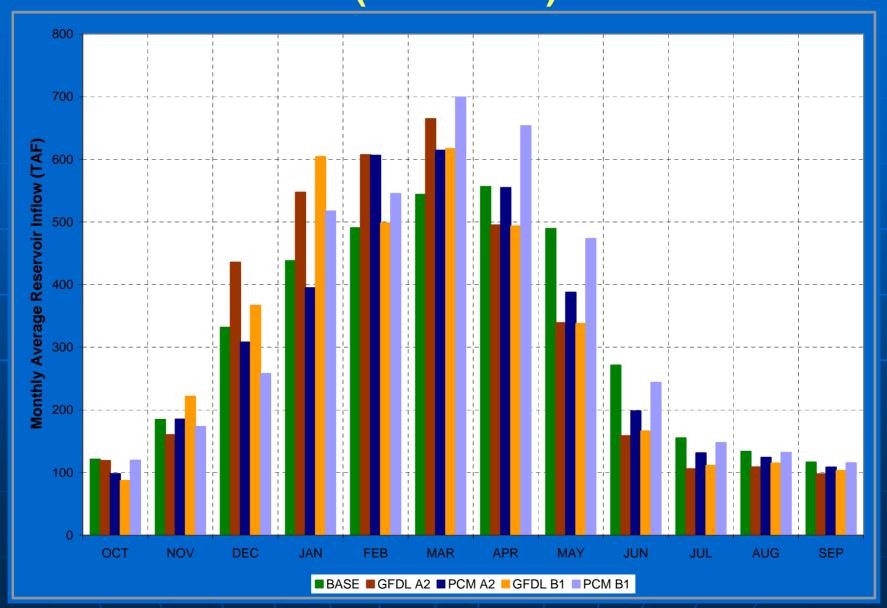
DSM2

Flow Salinity

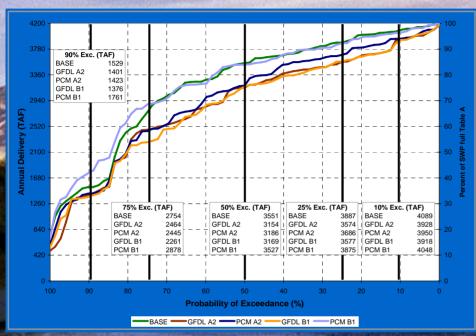
#### **Study Assumptions**

- Delta regulated by D1641
- CVPIA 3406 (b)(2) and EWA are not included
- 2020 level of development
- Climate change study inflows perturbed to reflect 2050 climate signal
- No changes in operating rules from base to climate change studies

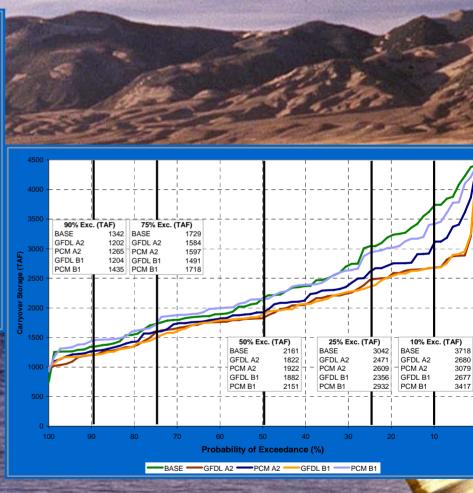
## Lake Oroville Average Monthly Inflow (1922-1994)



#### SWP Climate Change Impacts



**Exceedance Probability Plot of SWP Table A Deliveries** 



Exceedance Probability Plot of SWP Carryover Storage

#### Preliminary Operations Impacts 2050 Runoff Projections, No Sea Level Rise

- Upstream reservoir shortages during droughts
- Deliveries
  - Decreased for the dry scenarios
  - Increased slightly for wet scenario
- Carryover storage
  - Reduced for drier scenarios
  - Increased in dry years for wet scenario
- Power generation was negatively impacted for drier scenarios
- Stream temperature changes were examined

## What's new for 2008?

#### 2008 CAT Team Scenarios

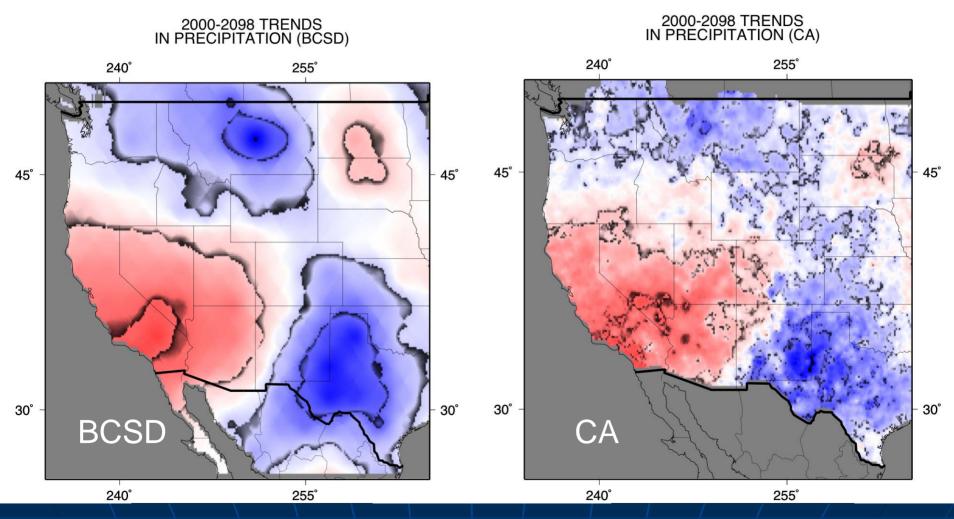
- 6 Global Climate Models
  - GFDL-CM2.1 (USA)
  - NCAR-PCM1 (USA)
  - CNRM-CM3 (France)
  - MPI-ECHAM5 (Germany)
  - MIROC3.2med (Japan)
  - NCAR-CCSM3 (USA)

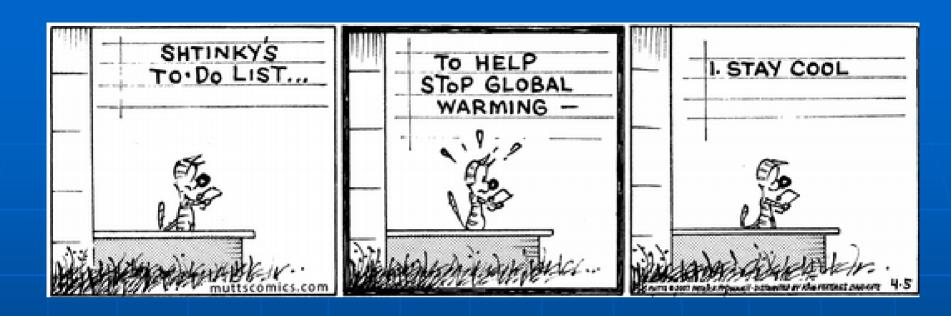
- Two Emissions Scenarios
  - A2
    - high population growth
    - regional economic growth
    - fragmented technological changes
  - B1
    - low population growth
    - rapid economic growth
    - sustainable technology

12 Total Scenarios = 6 GCM x 2 Emissions Scenarios

#### Downscaled Projected Trends in December Precipitation by Two Approaches

(GFDL CM2.1, A2 emissions, 21st Century)





#### **Thank You!**